

HORSES AND HORSE.

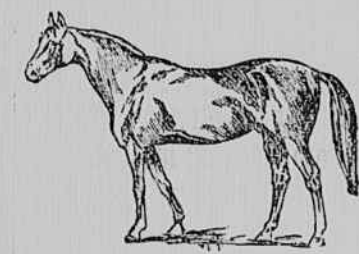
And That Is The Difference Between The Trotter And The Hackney.

William B. Fasig Gives The Action Of Horses In Various Classes—The Trotter—What Type Of The Trotter—What Makes A Perfect Hackney.

(Copyright, 1892.)

Did you ever buy a horse? Did it ever strike you that you couldn't tell a runner from a trotter, or a hackney from a pacer, or a coach horse from a pacer? And yet there are points about fine horses that mark each as typical of a class.

The distinctions in breeds are many, and the eye of a good horseman can class an animal the moment he catches a glimpse of it. He judges it by conformation, by action, by size, by disposition. He can tell in an instant if a horse is "bloodlike," and by the contour of the head can almost call off the pedigree. The thoroughbred horse is best judged in his racing form. He is lighter boned than the trotter, or in fact than the horses of any other breed, more nervous in disposition, higher strung and has a cleaner and finer look. He has what in racing parlance we term "bloodlike" look. When used for breeding purposes his form is different and he is somewhat more difficult to judge. But in racing form his fine ears, well conformed head, light neck, the fine coat on his body and the lack of hair on the fetlocks tell you on the instant that he can trace his ancestry down through seven or more generations of thoroughbred lines. I consider Don Alonzo, who sold recently for thirty thousand dollars, the finest type of this class I know of. Eurus is another fine type of the class. Then, too, the action tells you the difference. In the thorough-

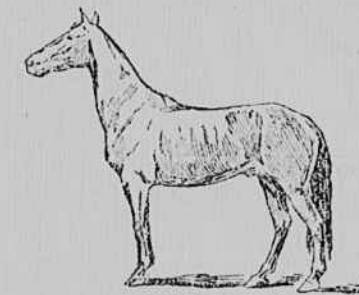


THOROUGHBRED "ST. BLAISE."

bred it is generally low and of the "daisy-cutting" order, whether it be at the trotting gait or at the gallop. Here in America we use the thoroughbred exclusively for racing, but in England cavalry officers take especial delight in pressing the fine animal into their active service.

The story of the American trotting horse is one of intense interest to the public, for he is peculiarly an American institution. By way of preliminary I may say that he is a descendant originally from a cross of the old English Norfolk trotter family with the thoroughbred. Imported Messenger is the founder of the family in America and he was an animal born with the trotting instinct developed to an almost abnormal degree. And almost every trotting horse in America to-day traces back directly to him. The family was then improved by the importation of Belfounder, who was in reality a Norfolk trotter, with a record, so tradition has it, of seventeen miles an hour. But the most potent and the most fashionable branch of the trotting horse family developed from the Charles Kent mare, sired by Belfounder and out of a mare of Messenger descent, bred to Abdullah, a great-grandson of imported Messenger. The result of this union was Rysdyk's Hambletonian, far and away the greatest progenitor of trotting stars in this country. In fact, Nancy Hanks, Stamboul, Kremlin, Sunol, Maud S, Arion P, Palo Alto and others as famous, trace to that animal.

In conformation, the trotter is one of more substance, of more bone and perhaps less finish than marks the great thoroughbred. In fact, he partakes somewhat of the form of what is now known as the hackney, and in reality the trotter must be regarded as an intermediate step between the thoroughbred and the hackney. The highest type of the trotter has knee action between the stiff-kneed action of the thoroughbred trotter, when on a trotting gait, and the excessive knee action



TROTTER.

of the hackney. Flying Jib is in reality a trotting-bred horse, and while a pacer, has more of the typical formation of a trotter than of his pacer class. And I might say here that the pacer formation is essentially that of a trotting horse, having generally the peculiarity of a sloping shoulder, and more particularly of a drooping rump. But our fastest pacers can almost all be traced back to Hambletonian, and I include in this generalization both Flying Jib and Direct. But the trotter is not really an established type. The old saying concerning a trotter, "he trots in all shapes," still holds good. But we are approaching a type, and that very rapidly. Senator Stanford and others have done much to bring this change about, and the lover of the horse has much to thank these men for.

The type of the trotter when he comes will be a horse 15.5 hands high, weighing, in ordinary condition, 1,100 pounds. His eyes, neck, ears and head will approach those of the thoroughbred, although made on a shade larger and on a somewhat coarser scale. He will be a stronger-made horse in all respects, inclined to be more sound in his

body, heavier quartered, not so angular as the thoroughbred and of a more tractable and kind disposition.

Writing of the disposition of horses recalls vividly to my mind the love of the late Mr. Vanderbilt for Maud S., and that affection can be found between the owner or trainer of almost every trotter in the country and the animal. When you buy a runner you expect some one else to ride him. The trotter is your "fun." You take him in hand and he wheels you at a bracing speed, and in every movement you see the "fine spirits" of the animal. To be possessed a trotter that judged means finely as human eye or mind. When I happened to be of rather sour disposition the animal would fret as I neared him and show a sympathy that at times took on a marvelous turn. If I came near him feeling gay the horse would assume the same disposition. His eye would light

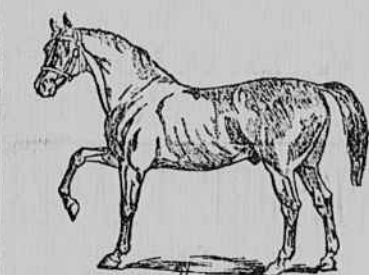


HACKNEY, "STAR OF MEXAL."

up, his head would show its gratification, and so we were always in sympathy. So I say, give me the trotter above all breeds and classes.

The hackney is essentially an English family. It is an established breed and really a perpetuation of the old English Norfolk trotter. He has not been "finned up" by the introduction of thoroughbred blood and is at no point as fine as a trotting horse. In conformation he is what is termed pony built, is shorter in body, heavier toned, heavier necked, but with fine, expressive head and ears. In action, as I said before, the trotter resembles the hackney more than the thoroughbred, the hackney having excessive knee and hoek action and a "trappy" way of handling his legs. In fact, the hackney more closely resembles the original progenitor of all these breeds, the Arab, than either the trotter or the runner.

We have really no type of the coach horse, but look abroad for our best breeding animals in this class. The coach horse is made on a larger scale than the other breeds mentioned. He is the result of crossing the heavy Norman and Belgian horses with the Arabian and thoroughbred. The typical animal should be upward of sixteen hands, solid color, good neck, eye, ear, good bone, with plenty of substance and yet with a certain degree of finish. His action is much that of the trotting horse, and the tendency is now to breed a higher gait, much resembling that of the hackneys. The English coach horse proper is best represented by a



COACH HORSE, "SULTAN."

family called the Cleveland bay, all bay in color, strongly marked, upward of sixteen hands and good travelers. They are good long distance horses and much in demand, both in England and America. WILLIAM B. FASIG.

APPEARANCES WERE DECEPTIVE.

He Looked Shabby, But Nothing Was Too Good For His "Little Gal."

He was a very shabby person indeed. His clothes were of that much-worn character that precludes any attempt at description. He had cotton in his ears and he wore a most disreputable hat, yet there he was in one of our large dry goods stores, as much out of place as a stoker in a drawing-room.

No one paid any attention to him, everyone having come to the conclusion evidently that he was a workman or some porter looking for a job; anything, in fact, but a purchaser.

At last, after he had fidgeted about for some time, he started off toward the cloak department and presently came back in company with an obsequious doorwalker, who snapped his fingers and called out:

"Show this gentleman your finest sealskin wraps."

Everyone looked in astonishment at the seedy figure and one young woman had the grace to remark:

"Excuse me, sir, I thought you were looking for a cloth garment."

"No, miss, sealskin ain't good enough for my little gal, and I guess if there was anything more expensive her pap 'ud buy it for her."

Only a little everyday happening, but it teaches the lesson that fine clothes do not always mean the fattest pocket-book.—Chicago Tribune.

Some Truth In This.

Dryadist reads a fine obituary notice and is much moved thereby.

"Really," he says to himself, "this must have been a first-class fellow, and yet I never heard anyone talk about him."

Then he adds sadly: "Indeed there are many men of whose existence one does not become aware until after they are dead."—European Exchange.

Could Go It Alone.

Elder Berry—Joblots takes a good deal of stock in the miracle of the man who was ordered to take up his bed and walk.

Dr. Thirdly—Does he believe it?

Elder Berry—Yes; says there are beds where he boards that would trot right along behind without waiting to be carried.—N. Y. Herald.

A Hopeful Case.

Dottie—Has he proposed?

Tottie—No; but we've just had a severe tiff.—Truth.

THE NESTORIAN HERESY.

It Has Been In Existence For Nearly Fifteen Hundred Years.

The Nestorians, a small community of Christians established in Asia Minor, in the environs of Mossul, have agreed, says the Levant Herald, to embrace Catholicism and join the Chaldeans. The Nestorians and Chaldeans belong to the same race. The patriarch Mar Shimoun is the head of the Nestorian church. His grace Mgr. Elia is the spiritual chief of the Catholic Chaldeans, who speak the same language as the Nestorians. For a long time past an active correspondence had been going on between the two patriarchs, Mar Shimoun, residing at Djoulamerg, and Mgr. Elia at Mossul. The question was fully discussed in these letters of the union of the two communities, which have almost the same religious rites and, as said before, are of the same race and speak the same language. The result of this exchange of opinions has been to establish a basis of understanding for the union, which is to be effected under the following conditions: Mar Shimoun, the Nestorian patriarch, and his flock embrace Catholicism; the prelate will continue for the remainder of his life to exercise his spiritual authority over the Nestorians, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Elia. Upon his death no other Nestorian patriarch will be nominated, the religious affairs of the community being administered by a vicar appointed by Mgr. Elia or his successors. The vicar will be helped in his task by a council composed of notabilities of the Nestorian community and he will be directly responsible to Mgr. Elia and his successors. This agreement has been accepted by the two patriarchs and the respective communities. The two prelates were to have an interview on the 27th ult. at Bessika, a village situated between Mossul and Djoulamerg, in order to fix upon the final conditions of the union.

The Nestorian heresy dates from the fifth century, says St. James' Gazette (London). Its author, or chief supporter, Nestorius, was bishop of Constantinople from 428 to 431. The heresy, which is based upon the distinction between the divine and the human nature of Christ, consists in denying that the Virgin Mary was the mother of God. This doctrine was condemned by the third general council, held at Ephesus in 431, and Nestorius was deposed from his bishopric and subsequently banished. Applications for help and instruction were made by the Nestorians to the late Archbishop Taft, and the present archbishop of Canterbury sent a mission in 1883 to expound the doctrines and ritual of the established church. It would seem, however, that they prefer those of Rome.

SAVED BY HIS ELOQUENCE.

It Was an Extemporaneous Speech, But There Was Nothing Dull About It.

"The much-admired gift of extemporaneous speaking is disappearing," said Prof. Williamson, of Texas, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat writer. "In this connection the ordinary after-dinner platitudes occupying five or ten minutes, which seem like five or ten hours, are not meant. I have reference to a speech of an hour or longer. It is almost impossible nowadays to hear a speaker make a speech of any length that is really extemporaneous. Perhaps such speeches never were entirely spontaneous as was claimed, but they were more so than the so-called extemporaneous speeches we hear nowadays."

"I remember hearing one speech in my life that I am satisfied was delivered without preparation, however, and it was an eloquent one, too. It was in California in '39. We were busy at work, a crowd of us, getting out gold, and one night two brothers named Burke—popular fellows—lost every ounce of their dust. Some thief had crept into the tent and stolen it. Suspicion fell at once, and without any reason, on an Englishman in the crowd, who had held himself aloof from every one. A search of his tent found more dust than it seemed reasonable for him to have accumulated, and he was at once taken to a tree with a rope around his neck and given fifteen minutes to pray. The fifteen minutes reached an hour and a half, and such a flow of eloquence upon the subject of circumstantial evidence I have never heard before or since. Its power may be imagined when I tell you that the crowd in that country and in that day was influenced to change the verdict of capital punishment to banishment and confiscation of his property. He walked down to Frisco and took a job as bartender. A month after we found that the cook we had in camp was the thief, and after stringing him up, I was sent to hunt up the Englishman and turn his property back to him. His name was Rivers, and he was a 'varsity man in England, and a senior wrangler. I found when I met him. He had a pile of several thousand dollars, and went straight to England. I never heard of him afterward, but I will never forget that eloquent and extemporaneous address."

A Story About The Pansy.

A pretty fable about the pansy is current among French and German children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In most pansies, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal, two of the gay petals have a sepal each, and the third, which is the largest of all, has two sepals. The fable is that the pansy represents a family, consisting of husband, wife and four daughters, two of the latter being step-children of the wife, with only one child; the two small gay petals are the daughters with a chair each, and the large gay petal is the wife, with two chairs. To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stamens and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upraised and his feet in a bathtub. The story is probably of French origin, because the French call the pansy the stepmother.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 28.—The movements in the stock market to day were more than usually interesting. Generally speaking the tone of speculation was strong, prices having ruled on a high range despite a sharp depression in Northern Pacific securities, and a decided reaction in Manhattan, New York, and Northern preferred and New England. The weakness of Northern Pacific attracted widespread attention, a decline of 1½ points in stocks and 1¼ @ 3½ in the bonds of the company having caused liquidations on an extensive scale.

Manhattan dropped 4 to 144, New York and Northern preferred 2½ to 25½ and New England to 44½. Subsequently Manhattan recovered 2½, and the other two rallied about a point. Coal stocks advanced ¾ for Lackawanna and 2 for Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson Reading was also in demand and closed with a net gain of ¼ per cent. Chicago Gas rose ½, Distilling and Cattle Feeding 1½, American Sugar 1½, Western Union 1½, National Lead ¾ and Lake Shore ¾ per cent. St. Paul, Rock Island, Canada Southern and Louisville closed ¼ to ½ lower than yesterday. Among the specialties American Tobacco sold at 118½ against 115 the last previously reported sale before to-day. Tennessee Coal and Iron fell off from 35½ to 31½ and later rose to 36½.

It is stated that a contest for control of the company is in progress and that interesting developments may be looked for shortly. In a general way the market was favorably influenced by a decidedly easier feeling in money and reduction in the rate of sterling exchange, which sets at rest the apprehensions recently felt in regard to the export movement of gold. Foreigners were buyers to a moderate extent. The market closed firm. Sales, 305,000 shares. Treasury balances: Coin, \$87,191,000; currency, \$5,301,000.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.
Western Union.....	94
Adams Express.....	162
American Express.....	116
United States Express.....	57
Wells Fargo Express.....	145
C. C. & L.....	57½
New York Central.....	108½
New Jersey Central.....	125½
Illinois Central.....	97½
Michigan Central.....	166
Ohio Central.....	50
Northern Pacific.....	15¼
Northern Pacific preferred.....	45¾
Central Pacific.....	27½
Union Pacific.....	37½
Texas Pacific.....	45½
Manhattan Elevated.....	145½
Alton and Terre Haute.....	32½
Alton and Terre Haute preferred.....	150
Canada Southern.....	63
Canada Pacific.....	88
Chicago and Alton.....	140
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	22
Delaware and Hudson.....	131¾
Dela., Lack. and Western.....	151¾
Denver.....	16
Erie.....	23½
Erie preferred.....	53½
Kansas and Texas.....	13½
Lake Shore.....	129½
Lake Erie and Western.....	22
Louisville and Nashville.....	75
Northwestern.....	70¾
Northwestern preferred.....	110½
Ontario and Western.....	141½
Ohio and Mississippi.....	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi preferred.....	21
Pacific Mail.....	26¾
Quicksilver.....	3¼
Quicksilver preferred.....	16
Reading.....	52¾
Rock Island.....	83¾
Omaha.....	46¾
Omaha preferred.....	118¾
St. Paul.....	76¾
St. Paul preferred.....	121
Nash. C. & St. L.....	84
Wabash.....	11
Wabash preferred.....	23½
Chi., Bur. and Q.....	97½
Peoria, D. and E.....	111¾
Manitoba.....	71
Oregon Navigation.....	71
Richmond Terminal.....	7½
Baltimore and Ohio.....	94½

BONDS.

Oregon Improvements, A.....	100
Alabama, A.....	101
Alabama, B.....	101½
Alabama, C.....	106¼
Louisiana Consols.....	95
Tennessee Olds.....	97½
Richmond and West Point.....	62
Richmond and Allegheny.....	37
Norfolk and Western preferred.....	37
East Tennessee.....	3¾
East Tennessee preferred.....	22
Cotton Oil.....	40¾
Cotton Oil preferred.....	30
Tennessee new settlement, 6½.....	103½
Tennessee new settlement, 5½.....	162
Tennessee 3's.....	76
Virginia 6's.....	50
Virginia ex-matured consols.....	37
Virginia consolidated.....	50
Brunswick county.....	73¾
American Sugar Refinery.....	82¾
American Sugar Refinery, pref.....	109¾
North Carolina 4's.....	99½
North Carolina consols 6's.....	122
North Carolina Browns.....	97
Memphis and Charleston.....	50
Mobile and Ohio.....	50
Richmond and Terminal.....	36
Tennessee Coal and Iron.....	36
Tennessee Coal and Iron, pref.....	100

Produce and Merchandise.

New York, Dec. 28.—Flour moderately active and steady. Southern flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 red, 78½ store and elevator, 79 afloat; No. 2 Milwaukee, 77; No. 3 spring, 71½. Options were moderately active, ¼@½ lower and closed steady; May and March most active; No. 2 red December, 76½; January, 76½; May, 81¼.

Corn fairly active, easier, closing steady; No. 2, 48¼@48½ elevator, 49¼@49½ afloat; ungraded, mixed, 49½; steamer mixed, 48½; options dull, weak, and ¼@½ lower; May, February, most active; December, 48¼; January, 48¼; May, 51. Oats dull and easier; options fairly active, lower; May and February most active; December, 36¼; January, 36½; May, 38½; No. 2 white, January, 40¼. Coffee options opened steady, unchanged to ten points up.

Rosin dull, steady; strained common to good, 132@133. Turpentine dull, easy at 30@31. Wool quiet, firm. Pork quiet, firm; extra prime nominal. Beef

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THE ROANOKE TRUST, LOAN AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, ROANOKE, VA.—EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1893.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and discounts.....\$374,675.46	Capital.....\$250,000.00
Stocks.....237,271.00	Surplus.....150,000.00
Real estate.....52,955.66	Undivided profits.....11,882.55
Furniture.....670.00	
Overdrafts.....2,194.28	Deposits on certificate.....411,882.55
Cash on hand and in Banks.....47,413.84	Deposits subject to check.....159,246.74
	Bills payable.....107,698.61
	Bills re-discounted.....10,333.34
	Bills re-discounted.....12,819.00
	Dividend No. 16.....12,500.00
\$715,180.24	\$715,180.24

P. L. TERRY, President.
Jan 19-17

S. W. JAMISON, Secretary and Treasurer

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NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual and a general meeting of the stockholders of the Roanoke Development Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Roanoke, Va., Tuesday, January 24th, 1893, at 12 o'clock M. The object of the General Meeting is to consider an amendment to the charter, allowing the Company to accept its common stock in payment of the arrearage price of lots; and, second, to revise, amend and correct the by-laws of the Company. By order of the board of directors, LAWRENCE R. SOULENBERGER, Secretary. 1231d

THERE WILL BE AN ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of Virginia Land Company at the office of W. M. Yager & Co., Tuesday, January 17, 1893. Business of importance will be transacted. All stockholders will please be present either in person. GEO. C. MOOMAW, Secretary. 12181m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Lansdowne Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Traders' Loan, Trust and Deposit Company, in the city of Roanoke, Va., Monday, January 2, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The books of the company will be closed on December 31, 1892, and remain closed until January 3, 1893. GEO. E. MARKLEY, Secretary. 1231aw4w

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of New Lansdowne Land Company will be held at the office of the Traders' Loan, Trust and Deposit Company in the city of Roanoke, Va., Monday, January 2, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The books of the company will be closed on December 31, 1892, and will remain closed until January 3, 1893. GEO. E. MARKLEY, Secretary. 1231aw4w

WALL PAPERS

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